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13  
14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
15 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**  
16 **EASTERN DIVISION**  
17

18 SUPER PAWN JEWELRY & LOAN, L.L.C.

19 D/B/A/ GEMRUSH,

20 Plaintiffs

CIVIL ACTION

CASE NO. 1:11-CV-08894

21 vs.

22 AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL

23 ENERGY, INC.; CHRISTOPHER WILSON,

24 BRENT BREWER., JOHN MONTAGUE,

25 STEVEN BYLE, VIRGINIA CHA WALTER

26 O'BRIEN, WILLIAM MCMANES,; WILSON,

27 HAGLUND & PAULSEN, P.C., RANDY DREW,

28 ALAN SINDERMAN, QUICKSILVER STOCK

TRANSFER, L.L.C., WEAVER & MARTIN,

L.L.C., TD AMERITRADE, INC.

Defendants.

**AMENDED COMPLAINT**

### SUMMARY OF THE CASE

Defendant American Environmental Energy, Inc. ("AEEI") is a "penny stock" company whose securities trade over the counter on the "pink sheets." AEEI has a history of civil and criminal fraud relating to the sale of its securities. Plaintiff Super Pawn Jewelry & Loan, LLC, d/b/a Gemrush ("Gemrush") is a small Illinois business, owned and operated by Mr. Lawrence Glassman.

Plaintiff owned 1,000,000 shares of The Conscious Company, Inc. ("CCCX"). Subsequently, CCCX merged into Defendant AEEI. Pursuant to Section 1.02 of the plan of merger, Plaintiff automatically became the beneficial owner of 1,000,000 shares of AEEI common stock. (See Exhibit A, attached hereto). AEEI and its control persons failed to perform the rudimentary due diligence to discover that Plaintiff was a CCCX shareholder, thus entitled to receive AEEI shares from the merger. When AEEI was informed it failed to include Gemrush's CCCX shares in the merger, it offered Mr. Glassman an unconscionable repurchase agreement. When Mr. Glassman refused to accept this agreement, AEEI's negligence became a fraudulent scheme, and it colluded with other defendants to deny Plaintiff its lawful ownership of AEEI stock. AEEI thwarted Plaintiff's valid ownership of the shares and failed to disclose Plaintiff's ownership to prevent a price decline in its shares, and to avoid possible SEC enforcement action and shareholder suits to as a result of its material misstatements and omissions.

At all times relevant thereto, Defendant Christopher Wilson was directing the material decisions relating to AEEI's fraud against Plaintiff. Mr. Wilson's control of this fraud continues to date. Such actions include a January 4, 2012 attempt to threaten, intimidate and dissuade Plaintiff and its counsel from proceeding against Wilson and other defendants in this case. Mr. Wilson is currently the subject of a pending California State Bar investigation for ethical violations related to Defendant AEEI and this case.

Additionally, while in possession of material, non-public information about the pending merger of AEEI and CCCX, Defendant Brent Brewer, then AEEI CEO and Chairman, purchased 7,500,000 AEEI common stock shares for only one-tenth of one cent (\$.001) per share-- at a time when AEEI was publicly trading at approximately twenty-six cents (\$.26) per share. Defendant Brewer failed to publicly

disclose this insider purchase until one (1) year later.

Plaintiff Super Pawn Jewelry and Loan, LLC, d/b/a Gemrush ("Gemrush"), by its undersigned attorneys, for their complaint against Defendants American Environmental Energy, Inc. ("AEEI"), John Montague, Brent Brewer, Quicksilver tock Transfer, L.L.C., Weaver & Martin, L.L.C., Christopher Wilson; Wilson, Haglund & Paulsen, P.C., Virginia Cha, Steven Byle, Walter O'Brien, William McManes, Malone Bailey, L.L.P, Randy Drew, Alan Sinderman, TD Ameritrade Inc. (together, the "Defendants") alleges:

### NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This action seeks compensatory and punitive damages due plaintiff arising from, *inter alia*: (a) Defendants' fraudulent and deceptive scheme to deprive plaintiff of its lawful ownership of 1,500,000 free-trading common shares of Defendant AEEI (the "Shares"); (b) defendant Brent Brewer's purchase of AEEI shares while in possession of material, non-public information; and (c) Material misstatements and omissions made by Defendant AEEI and others in reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission .
2. As further detailed herein, in or about August 2007, Plaintiff Gemrush purchased 1,000,000 shares of validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable common stock of The Conscious Company, Inc., a publicly-held Minnesota corporation ("CCCX") (the "Shares). Mr. Glassman received a valid certificate for the Shares. As such, Plaintiff was a "protected purchaser" under Article 8-303 of the Illinois Uniform Commercial Code, and therefore owned the CCCX shares free from any adverse claim. The Shares purchased by Plaintiff were free-trading, and accordingly, the certificate contained no restrictive legend of any kind.
3. On or about October 30, 2007, Plaintiff's CCCX certificate was deposited in Plaintiff's brokerage account with Defendant TD Ameritrade.

- 1 4. On or about December 12, 2007, Plaintiff's CCCX Shares were electronically settled and cleared  
2 with the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"), and Plaintiff's ownership of the  
3 Shares were customarily placed in "street name" as an electronic book entry in Plaintiff's TD  
4 Ameritrade brokerage account.  
5
- 6 5. On or about April 18, 2008, through a series of complex corporate transactions CCCX was merged  
7 into AEEI (the "Merger"). The Merger included: (a) CCCX changing its name to AEEI, a  
8 Minnesota Corporation ("AEEI-MN"); followed by (b) A Plan of Merger of AEEI-MN (formerly  
9 CCCX) into Defendant American Environmental Energy, Inc. a Nevada Corporation ("AEEI" or  
10 AEEI-NV") (the Merger Plan").  
11
- 12 6. The Merger Plan called for each share of CCCX (now AEEI-MN) to be exchanged with one share  
13 of AEEI-NV, the surviving public company (Defendant AEEI herein). Under Section 1.02, Plaintiff  
14 automatically, without any further action, became an AEEI common shareholder. Plaintiff was  
15 therefore entitled to receive ownership of 1,000,000 shares of Defendant AEEI's common stock as a  
16 result of the Merger.  
17
- 18 7. Plaintiffs received no notice of the Merger, nor did it ever receive the 1,000,000 AEEI common  
19 shares it was entitled to as a result of the Merger.  
20
- 21 8. AEEI and certain other defendants failed to perform the modicum of due diligence necessary prior  
22 to the Merger to learn that Plaintiff Gemrush was a valid shareholder in CCCX, and therefore  
23 entitled to 1,000,000 AEEI shares as a result of the Merger. More specifically, AEEI and its  
24 representatives failed to conduct a duly-diligent inquiry into CCCX's shareholder list "NOBO" list,  
25 and other related corporate books and records. Had such due diligence been undertaken, AEEI  
26 would have known that Plaintiff was a CCCX shareholder entitled to be issued AEEI shares as a  
27 result of the Merger.  
28

9. Irrespective of AEEI's negligence in failing to account for Plaintiff's shares, Plaintiff automatically became a shareholder of AEEI as a result of the Merger, whether or not AEEI had or should have had knowledge that Plaintiff was a CCCX shareholder.
10. Also on the date of the Merger, Defendant Brewer, about to be appointed AEEI's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, purchased from AEEI Seven Million Five Hundred Thousand (7,500,000) shares of its common stock at only one tenth of one cent per share (\$.001). Mr. Brewer purchased these shares while in possession of material, non-public information about the impending Merger. Mr. Brewer's insider purchase represented approximately sixteen percent (16%) of AEEI's then issued and outstanding shares. At the time of his insider purchase of these shares at only \$.001 per share, AEEI's public price per share was twenty-six cents (\$.26).
11. Defendant Brewer failed to disclose that he had purchased these 7,500,000 AEEI shares, until April 16, 2009--one (1) year after his purchase of these shares.
12. Moreover, AEEI failed to disclose the material aspects of the April 18, 2008 Merger with the Commission until October 7, 2008—six (6) months after the Merger. (See Exhibit
13. In or about May, 2008, AEEI effected a 3:2 stock split of its common shares (the "Stock Split"), resulting in Plaintiff's beneficial ownership of AEEI shares being increased from 1,000,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares.
14. In or about January, 2009, Plaintiff informed Defendant AEEI of its failure to include Plaintiff's CCCX shares in the Merger. Defendant Brewer, now AEEI chairman and CEO, along with Defendant Christopher Wilson, acknowledged to Mr. Glassman AEEI's mistake in failing to include Plaintiff's 1,000,000 shares in the Merger and offered Mr. Glassman a confidential "settlement agreement."

15. This proposed settlement agreement was, inter alia, unconscionable and one-sided, and Mr. Glassman refused to sign it, and demanded he be given his AEEI shares or be recompensed for their fair value.

16. Defendant AEEI, and in particular, Defendant Wilson, subsequently played “hardball” with Mr. Glassman, and fraudulently colluded with other Defendants including Brewer, Weaver & Martin, and QuickSilver Stock Transfer to deprive Plaintiff of its lawful ownership of AEEI shares due as a result of the Merger and the Stock Split.

17. From on or about November 2009 and continuing to date, Defendant Wilson has orchestrated and effected the scheme to defraud Plaintiff of its lawful ownership of AEEI shares. Such actions by Wilson have included, *inter alia*, the concoction of a false and disingenuous letter dated July 15, 2011 to Plaintiff’s securities counsel, and a false and threatening email to Plaintiff on January 4, 2012, which attempted to intimidate Plaintiff, its counsel, and certain witnesses in the case.

18. To date, despite due demand by Plaintiffs, AEEI has failed and refused to deliver Plaintiff its rightful ownership of 1,500,000 shares of AEEI common stock due Plaintiff as a result of the Merger, nor acknowledge and record Gemrush as a valid shareholder of AEEI.

19. Each defendant, and in particular, Defendant Wilson, was instrumental in failing and refusing to acknowledge and record Gemrush as a valid AEEI shareholder entitled to exchange its ownership of CCCX into Shares of AEEI. The refusal and failure on the part of the defendants to acknowledge Gemrush as a rightful owner of the Shares prevents Gemrush the ability to sell or otherwise transfer its Shares. Each defendant either knew, or was reckless in not knowing that Plaintiff Gemrush was lawfully entitled to ownership of 1,500,000 shares of AEEI common stock.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

20. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337 and 1367, and Section 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa.

21. The acts, practices and courses of business constituting the violations alleged herein have occurred within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and elsewhere.

22. The Defendants, directly and indirectly, made use of the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce and of the mails in connection with the acts, practices, and courses of business alleged herein.

23. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, as further detailed herein, a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims detailed herein occurred in this District.

**PARTIES**

24. Plaintiff Lawrence Glassman is the owner/operator of Plaintiff Super Pawn Jewelry & Loan, L.L.C. d/b/a Gemrush. Mr. Glassman is a resident of Cook County, Illinois, and is a life-long Illinois resident.

25. Plaintiff Super Pawn Jewelry & Loan, L.L.C. d/b/a Gemrush ("Gemrush") is an Illinois Limited Liability Company, located in Round Beach Lake, Illinois. Gemrush is an Illinois-licensed pawn broker owned and operated by Plaintiff Lawrence Glassman. Gemrush is a small, single store business with three (3) full-time employees. Gemrush is a common shareholder of AEEL.

- 1 26. Defendant American Environmental Energy, Inc. ("AEEI") is a Nevada corporation with its  
2 principal place of business located in Houston, Texas. AEEI's common stock is registered with the  
3 Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") under Section 12(g) of the Securities  
4 Exchange Act, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). AEEI's common stock is traded over the counter  
5 on the "pink sheets" under the symbol AEEI.pk.  
6
- 7 27. Defendant Christopher Wilson is a resident of California. Mr. Wilson is a licensed California  
8 attorney representing AEEI since in or about 2008. Mr. Wilson is a "control person" of AEEI, as  
9 that term is defined in the Exchange Act. Mr. Wilson controlled and directed, and continues to  
10 control and direct the fraudulent scheme against Plaintiff described herein.  
11
- 12 28. Defendant Brent Brewer, 47, is a resident of California. During the scheme described herein,  
13 Brewer was AEEI's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. On April 18, 2008,  
14 Defendant Randy Drew appointed Mr. Brewer as a director of AEEI. On or about April 4, 2011,  
15 Mr. Brewer resigned his positions as President, Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial  
16 Officer, Principal Accounting Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of AEEI, as well as a director. Mr.  
17 Brewer is the beneficial owner of 7,500,000 shares of AEEI common stock, representing  
18 approximately 16% of all issued and outstanding shares of AEEI common stock.  
19
- 20 29. Defendant John Montague is a resident of Houston, Texas. Mr. Montague is currently AEEI's  
21 CEO, President, CEO, CFO, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Director.  
22
- 23 30. Defendant Steven Byle, is a resident of California, and Chairman of the AEEI board of directors  
24 since April 4, 2011. Mr. Byle was appointed a director of AEEI on March 3, 2009. Mr. Byle is the  
25 beneficial owner of 1,713,444 common stock shares of AEEI.  
26  
27  
28



31. During the scheme described herein, Defendant Randy Drew was AEEI's President, Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of the Company and a director of AEEI until his resignation on April 18, 2008. Prior to being appointed as an officer and director of AEEI, Mr. Drew was also President of CCCX, as well as CCCX's transfer agent.

32. Defendant Wilson, Haglund & Paulsen, P.C. ("WH&P") is a law firm located in Irvine, California. Wilson, Haglund & Paulsen is corporate counsel to Defendant AEEI. Defendant Christopher Wilson is a principal in WH&P.

33. Defendant Randy Drew is a resident of Marina Del Rey, California. Mr. Drew was the President, CEO and sole board member of AEEI between on or about April 4, 2008 until on or about May 1, 2008. He was also President, CEO, and sole board member of CCCX from in or about 2006 to in or about April, 2008. Mr. Drew was also CCCX's transfer agent during the time he was with CCCX.

34. Defendant Virginia Cha is a resident of Singapore. Ms. Cha was a member of the board of directors of AEEI from on or about October 16, 2008 to on or about April 5, 2010.

35. Defendant Walter O'Brien is a resident of California. Mr. O'Brien was a member of the board of directors of AEEI from on or about April 13, 2009 to on or about Present.

36. Defendant William McManes is a resident of California. Mr. McManes was a member of the board of directors of AEEI from on or about May 14, 2009 to on or about Present.

37. Defendant Alan Sinderman is a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada. He is the owner and principal officer of Defendant Quicksilver Stock Transfer, LLC.

38. Defendant Quicksilver Stock Transfer, LLC has been the stock transfer agent for Defendant AEEI since in or about March 2008. Its main offices are in Las Vegas, Nevada.

39. Defendant Weaver & Martin L.L.C. is a certified public accounting firm with main offices in Kansas City, Missouri. Weaver & Martin served as AEEI's auditors from in or about 2007 to on or about August 2010.

40. Defendant TD Ameritrade is a stock brokerage firm with main offices in Omaha, Nebraska. Plaintiff Gemrush had a customer account with TD Ameritrade.

## **FACTS**

### **PLAINTIFF'S PURCHASE OF CCCX STOCK**

41. In or about August 2007, Mr. Lawrence Glassman purchased One Million (1,000,000) free-trading common stock shares of The Conscious Company, Inc., ("CCCX"), on behalf of his company, Plaintiff Gemrush. At the time, CCCX was a dormant "shell" company. Mr. Glassman purchased the Shares from Defendant Randy Drew, CCCX's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. Plaintiff paid valuable consideration of approximately \$500,000.00 for the Shares, and the Shares were issued fully-paid and non-assessable, and not subject to any preemptive rights.

42. On or about October 30, 2007, Plaintiff Glassman received from Defendant Drew a valid CCCX stock certificate for the 1,000,000 shares of free-trading common stock (the "Original Certificate"). The Original Certificate was signed by Defendant Drew in his capacity as CCCX principal officer.

1 43. The Original Certificate was deposited in Plaintiff's TD Ameritrade securities brokerage account,  
2 and customarily placed in book-entry form in "street name." Plaintiff subsequently requested a new  
3 certificate which, after TD Ameritrade completed its standard legal review, was delivered to Mr.  
4 Glassman on or about April 8, 2008 (the "New Certificate"). A copy of the New Certificate is  
5 attached hereto as Exhibit B.

6  
7 44. Neither the Original nor the New Certificate contained any restrictive legend restricting sale or  
8 transfer of the Shares, nor was there any other such contractual restrictions on the Shares.  
9

10 45. After TD Ameritrade received the Original Certificate from Mr. Glassman, TD Ameritrade's legal  
11 department contacted DTC, and conducted its standard legal review of securities which are to be  
12 deposited and transferred to book-entry form in street name. Upon its legal department's opinion  
13 that the Original Certificate was valid, TD Ameritrade contacted the CCCX transfer agent, who  
14 delivered the Certificate to TD Ameritrade. TD Ameritrade deposited the Certificate into  
15 Gemrush's account on or about December 12, 2007. A copy of a letter from TD Ameritrade dated  
16 July 27, 2011 (the TD Ameritrade Letter"), acknowledges that Plaintiff's CCCX shares are valid, is  
17 annexed hereto as Exhibit C.  
18

19 46. The TD Ameritrade Letter provides, *inter alia*, that "the [CCCX] shares had cleared the legal  
20 review of the [CCCX] transfer agent at the point of transfer on December 12, 2007, and were, at  
21 that point, free trading shares."  
22  
23

24 47. Similarly, Plaintiff's valid ownership of the Shares was noted in its monthly account statements  
25 from TD Ameritrade, for the period December 2007-April 2008, attached hereto as Exhibit D.  
26  
27  
28

48. Because Gemrush obtained possession of both the Original Certificate and the New Certificate, and had no notice of any adverse claim to the Shares, Gemrush is a “protected purchaser” under Article 8-303 of The Illinois Uniform Commercial Code (the “Code”). As a “protected purchaser” Gemrush is protected against any adverse claim against its shares.

### THE MERGER OF CCCX INTO AEEI

49. On April 18, 2008, through a series of complex corporate transactions, all effected on that day, CCCX was merged into AEEI was effected (the “Merger”). The Merger included: (a) CCCX changing its name to AEEI, a Minnesota Corporation (“AEEI-MN”); followed by (b) A Plan of merger of AEEI-MN (formerly CCCX) into Defendant American Environmental Energy, Inc. a Nevada Corporation, and the Defendant herein (“AEEI” or AEEI-NV”) (the “Merger Plan”). A copy of the certificate of name change from CCCX to AEEI is attached hereto as Exhibit E. A copy of the Merger Plan and the corresponding Form 8-K is annexed hereto as Exhibit F.

50. The Merger Plan stated that each share of CCCX (now AEEI-MN) to be exchanged with one share of AEEI-NV, with AEEI-NV (the Defendant herein) being the surviving public company.

51. Section 1.02 of The Merger Plan provided, *inter alia*, that the holders of all issued and outstanding shares of stock of AEEI-MN (formerly CCCX) shall automatically become holders of shares of AEEI-NV, whether or not certificates representing those shares are then issued and delivered. [Emphasis supplied.] (See Exhibit A).

52. Moreover, Section 3.01 of the Merger Plan provided that all of the assets and property of whatever kind and character of AEEI-MN would immediately vest in AEEI-NV, and that AEEI-NV would be liable for all of the liabilities and obligations of the AEEI-MN, and any claim or judgment against AEEI-MN may be enforced against Defendant AEEI-NV (the Defendant AEEI herein).

1  
2 53. Plaintiff received no notice of the Merger. AEEI failed to publicly disclose the Merger of CCCX  
3 into AEEI until October 7, 2008, six months after the Merger (See Form 8-K dated October 7, 2008,  
4 attached hereto as Exhibit F)

5  
6 54. To date, AEEI has continued to fail and refuse to deliver to Plaintiff the 1,500,000 shares of AEEI  
7 common stock lawfully and rightfully due Plaintiff as a result of the Merger.

8  
9 55. AEEI has failed to file its periodic reports with the Commission since the first quarter of 2003,  
10 including, without limitation, failing to file materially correct reports with the SEC that accurately  
11 account for Plaintiff's ownership of its shares.

12  
13 56. Specifically, AEEI's audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, prepared  
14 by defendant Weaver & Martin, contained material misstatements and omissions relating to  
15 Plaintiff's ownership of 1,000,000 shares of AEEI common stock it owned as a result of the April,  
16 2008 merger of CCCX into AEEI. Further, these financial statements were not filed with the SEC  
17 until on or about July 20, 2010—a full year and a half after they were due. AEEI has to date failed  
18 to correct these material misstatements and omissions in its SEC reports with respect to Plaintiff's  
19 ownership of its stock.

20  
21 57. AEEI also has a recent and sordid history of securities fraud relating to the offer and sale of its  
22 securities, in which action was taken by both the United States Department of Justice and the  
23 Securities and Exchange Commission against certain brokers engaged in the fraudulent sale of  
24 \$11,000,000 of AEEI securities. Moreover, on November 13, 2008, Pennsylvania Securities  
25 Commission halted AEEI's offer and sale of unregistered securities in Pennsylvania, and issued a  
26 Summary Order to Cease and Desist against AEEI. In 2011, the Securities and Exchange  
27 Commission barred several penny stock brokers associated with AEEI from the securities industry  
28

in connection with fraudulent offerings of AEEI securities to unsuspecting investors. In February, 2011, one broker who sold AEEI stock pled guilty to mail fraud, was sentenced to thirty-seven months in prison, and ordered to pay \$200,000 in restitution.

## **AEEI'S FAILURE TO PERFORM DUE DILIGENCE IN THE CCCX-AEEI MERGER**

### **BACKGROUND:**

#### **"STREET NAME" SHARE OWNERSHIP**<sup>1</sup>

58. Although Plaintiff automatically, without more, became an AEEI shareholder pursuant to Section 1.02 of the Merger Plan, Defendant AEEI was also reckless in not performing adequate due diligence of the street name ownership of Plaintiff's CCCX shares.

59. In the United States, few publicly traded shares are registered in companies' records in the names of the ultimate beneficial owners. Instead, approximately 70-80% of all public companies' shares are held in nominee form, or "*street name*."

60. Most street name shares are held at The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTC"), the only central depository institution in the United States. These street name shares are registered in the name of "Cede & Co.", the nominee name used by DTC.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> As a courtesy to the Court, The following background discussion and accompanying exhibits are furnished as an aid in understanding the complex street name system of share ownership.

<sup>2</sup> The remaining non-street name shares are held by "registered" shareholders, who hold shares directly on the books of the issuer and/or its transfer agent in their actual names, rather than in the nominee name of Cede & Co. at DTC.

61. Through a complex chain of *custodial ownership*, DTC holds the street name shares on behalf of its participant brokers or banks. These participant brokers and banks in turn hold the street name shares on behalf of their clients, the ultimate beneficial owners of the shares. Thus, the names of the ultimate beneficial owners of street name shares – i.e., the customers of the brokers and banks who have deposited the shares with DTC – are maintained by the brokers and banks, not by the companies themselves.

62. A schematic chart showing how this system of custodial, “street name” ownership works is attached hereto as Exhibit F. A schematic chart showing how the street name ownership process worked with respect to Plaintiff’s ownership of CCCX stock is attached hereto as Exhibit H.

#### **The “NOBO/OBO” System**

63. The ultimate beneficial owners holding shares in street name can choose to be considered as either a “non-objecting beneficial owner (“NOBO”) or “objecting beneficial owner” (“OBO”). NOBO shareholders are those beneficial owners who do not object to having their names and addresses disclosed to the company in which they hold shares. Conversely, OBO shareholders object to the disclosure to an issuer of their names and addresses.

64. Recognizing that the system of custodial ownership left companies without direct contact with a large proportion of their beneficial owners, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) adopted rules in 1983 which require brokers and banks to provide companies with lists of NOBO shareholders (a “NOBO List”). Under SEC Rule 14b-1(c), brokers and other record holders of stock in street name must compile a NOBO List at a corporation’s request. A company may request a NOBO List from a broker or bank at any time. A schematic chart showing how companies obtain NOBO lists is attached hereto as Exhibit I.

65. In almost all cases, brokers and banks delegate the responsibility to provide issuers with a NOBO List to Broadridge Financial Solutions Inc. ("Broadridge"), the main provider of outsourcing services regarding shareholder communications in the United States. Broadridge provides a single list of all NOBOs to the company in a standardized format, which sets forth the name, address and securities position for each NOBO. Because Broadridge does not disclose the identity of a NOBO's broker or bank intermediary, relying on Broadridge to provide the NOBO list allows brokers and banks to preserve the confidentiality of their customer lists from each other and from the company. Broadridge's standard NOBO request form is attached hereto as Exhibit J.

66. Obtaining a "NOBO" and "OBO" list of shareholders is the standard method used to locate and communicate with the beneficial owners of a company's securities. Obtaining NOBO and OBO lists is the usual and customary standard method which prudent management, and experienced securities attorneys and other securities industry professionals (such accountants, brokers, and transfer agents) utilize when performing due diligence on a company prior to consummating a merger.

67. Due diligence checklists for mergers, authored by experienced securities attorneys, are attached hereto as Exhibit K, and Exhibit L, respectively. It is clear from Exhibits K and L that experienced securities law practitioners view obtaining and reviewing the NOBO list as a fundamental and customary part of a competent due diligence process in mergers and reverse mergers.

68. It is therefore vital that an issuer to obtain a NOBO list prior to a merger, or the issuer (in this case, AEEI) will not have adequate knowledge of, nor be able to communicate with the beneficial owners of the merger target's (or its own) shareholders, and thus will have incomplete and inadequate knowledge of the capital structure of the merger target (in this case, CCCX).



69. AEEI easily could have—but did not--obtain a NOBO list of CCCX shareholders during the due diligence process preceding the Merger with CCCX. A schematic chart showing how Defendant AEEI could have obtained a NOBO list of CCCX shareholders prior to the merger is attached hereto as Exhibit M.

70. In the case of the AEEI/CCCX Merger, neither AEEI's management, nor its counsel, accountants and other representatives undertook the fundamental due diligence procedure of obtaining CCCX's NOBO list prior to consummating the Merger.

71. As a result of failing to obtain the NOBO list of CCCX shareholders, AEEI failed to discover that Plaintiff was a valid NOBO shareholder of CCCX entitled to receive AEEI shares pursuant to the Merger.

72. Additionally, when Mr. Glassman informed Defendants AEEI, Brewer and Wilson that they had failed to include Plaintiff's CCCX shares in the Merger, AEEI and its representatives failed again to obtain the CCCX NOBO list which would have confirmed the existence of Plaintiff as a valid CCCX shareholder entitled to AEEI shares a result of the Merger.

73. Irrespective of AEEI's due diligence failure, Plaintiff *automatically* became the legal and valid owner of 1,000,000 shares of AEEI common stock simply by virtue of the execution of the Plan of Merger, without any additional action necessary on its part. (See Exhibits A and E).

#### **Transfer Agent Culpability**

74. In his capacity as CCCX's transfer agent, Defendant Drew delivered a due diligence package to Defendant Sinderman, and Quicksilver, AEEI's transfer agent. This due diligence package

1 contained, inter alia, a shareholder list of CCCX shareholders. This CCCX shareholder list included  
2 Plaintiff.

3  
4 75. Upon information and belief, in or about April, 2008, prior to the Merger of AEEI and CCCX, the  
5 CCCX shareholder list was delivered by CCCX transfer agent (and CCCX CEO/Chairman) Randy  
6 Drew to AEEI and its transfer agent, Defendant Quicksilver.

7  
8 76. Upon information and belief, Defendant AEEI and Defendant Quicksilver and Sinderman did not  
9 adequately review the shareholder list.

10  
11 77. On or about July 15, 2011, Defendant Sinderman informed Plaintiff, through its securities counsel,  
12 that contemporaneously with the Merger, he had received the CCCX shareholder list from CCCX's  
13 transfer agent, and would review it and discuss it with Plaintiff's counsel.

14  
15 78. Defendant Sinderman subsequently told Plaintiff's securities counsel that he had located the file  
16 and reviewed it, and that Plaintiff was not listed on the CCCX shareholder list. Defendant  
17 Sinderman also informed Plaintiff's counsel that he had been placed in a precarious position, since  
18 he was AEEI's transfer agent, and that he had discussed counsel's inquiry with AEEI and Defendant  
19 Wilson after speaking with Plaintiff's securities counsel.

20  
21 79. When asked the name of CCCX's transfer agent whom he had dealt with at the time of the Merger,  
22 Defendant Sinderman initially--and falsely--stated to Plaintiff's counsel that Olde Monmouth Stock  
23 Transfer Co. of Highlands, New Jersey ("Olde Monmouth") was CCCX's transfer agent. When  
24 counsel contacted Olde Monmouth, he was informed that Olde Monmouth was never CCCX's  
25 transfer agent, and had never heard of either Defendant Sinderman or Defendant Quicksilver.

80. Upon information and belief, Defendant Sinderman knew at all times relevant thereto that Defendant Drew was CCCX's transfer agent, and that Defendant Sinderman and Quicksilver did not obtain an adequate or correct shareholder list on behalf of its client, AEEI. Defendant Sinderman thus intentionally misrepresented facts surrounding the CCCX shareholder list and CCCX's transfer agent, intentionally misled Plaintiff's counsel, and intentionally colluded with Defendant AEEI and Defendant Wilson to deprive Plaintiff of its rightful ownership of AEEI shares as a result of the Merger.

81. Upon information and belief, Defendant Sinderman knew Defendant Drew was CCCX's transfer agent, at all relevant times thereby, but intentionally misled Plaintiff's counsel, since Sinderman knew he had not performed adequate due diligence concerning the location of CCCX shareholders.

**Defendant Drew's and Brewer's Culpability during the Merger**

82. Prior to, and contemporaneously with the Merger, Defendant Drew had many discussions with, and delivered many "due diligence" documents to, both AEEI and Defendant Brewer.

83. Since the Merger had been planned and discussed among Defendants Drew and Brewer for several weeks prior to the Merger, Brewer knew, or was reckless in not knowing that Plaintiff was a valid CCCX shareholder entitled to AEEI shares as a result of the Merger.

84. At the time of the Merger, Defendant Drew was the President, CEO and sole board member of both AEEI-MN (formerly CCCX) and AEEI-NV (the Defendant AEEI herein), the parties to the Merger.

85. On April 5, 2008, the date the Certificate for Plaintiff's CCCX shares was executed by Defendant Drew in his capacity as CEO of CCCX, Defendant Drew was already engaged in negotiations for the Merger with AEEI and defendant Brewer. Accordingly, Defendant Drew knew that Plaintiff was

1 a valid CCCX shareholder entitled as a result of the Merger to the issuance of 1,000,000 AEEI  
2 common shares.

3  
4 86. On or about April 4, 2008 as a result of the Merger, Defendant Drew became AEEI's CEO and  
5 Chairman of the Board, as well as AEEI's transfer agent on April 5, 2008, (the date of the  
6 reissuance to Plaintiff of his CCCX certificate).

7  
8 87. At the time of the Merger, Defendant Drew, because he was AEEI's Chief Executive Officer and  
9 Chairman of the Board at the time of the Merger, had actual knowledge that Plaintiff was a valid  
10 CCCX shareholder entitled to 1,000,000 shares of AEEI as a result of the Merger. Defendant  
11 Drew's recognition of Plaintiff as a valid CCCX shareholder entitled to receive AEEI shares as a  
12 result of the Merger is thus imputed to Defendant AEEI and made binding upon it, as a matter of  
13 corporate law, agency law, and pursuant to the by-laws of AEEI.

14  
15 88. Defendant Drew, in his capacity as CCCX principal officer (and later AEEI principal officer), as  
16 well as CCCX transfer agent (and later AEEI transfer agent), had possession, custody and control of  
17 both the CCCX and AEEI shareholder lists, and other corporate books and records evidencing  
18 Plaintiff's ownership of CCCX shares entitled to be reissued as AEEI shares as a result of the  
19 Merger. Such shareholder lists and other books and records are among the usual and customary  
20 documents to be reviewed during the due diligence period in a corporate merger. Accordingly,  
21 Defendants AEEI, Brewer, and Wilson each knew or were reckless in not knowing, that Plaintiff  
22 was a valid CCCX shareholder entitled to AEEI shares as a result of the Merger.

23  
24 89. Defendant Drew remained as AEEI CEO and Chairman of the Board until on or about May 1,  
25 2008, when Drew resigned his posts, and Defendant Brewer took over as AEEI CEO and Chairman  
26 of the Board, among other positions. Between the period on or about April 5, 2008 (when Drew  
27  
28

1 endorsed the CCCX Certificate to Plaintiff, to on or about May 1, 2008 (When Drew resigned and  
2 Brewer took over), Drew and Brewer consulted frequently about AEEI and its business.

3  
4 90. Defendants AEEI and Brewer thus knew, or were reckless in not knowing, that Plaintiff Gemrush  
5 was a valid shareholder of 1,000,000 CCCX free-trading common stock, and therefore entitled to  
6 receive 1,000,000 AEEI shares as a result of the Merger. Had such due diligence been undertaken,  
7 AEEI would have known that Plaintiff was a valid CCCX shareholder entitled to be issued  
8 1,000,000 AEEI shares as a result of the Merger.

9  
10 91. AEEI, Brewer, Wilson and the other AEEI control person defendants also intentionally and/or  
11 recklessly failed to include or otherwise account for Gemrush's Shares in its audited financial  
12 statements, the books and records of the company, and in Exchange Act reports filed (or necessary  
13 to be filed) with the SEC.

14  
15 **Mr. Glassman learns of the CCCX-AEEI Merger:**

16 **AEEI and Wilson attempt to cover-up the mistake**

17  
18 92. In or about October, 2008, Mr. Glassman went online to obtain information about his CCCX shares.  
19 When he did, he discovered that CCCX had been merged into AEEI (the "Merger").

20  
21 93. Mr. Glassman then contacted AEEI to inquire how he could get his CCCX shares reissued as AEEI  
22 shares, as per the Merger, and obtain a new certificate issued by AEEI to replace his CCCX  
23 certificate.

24  
25 94. Defendant Brewer acknowledged and apologized to Mr. Glassman for the oversight in not including  
26 Plaintiff's CCCX shares in the Merger, and told Mr. Glassman that AEEI would repurchase the  
27  
28

1 Shares for \$75,000.00, and that Defendant Wilson and his firm, Defendant Wilson, Haglund, and  
2 Paulsen, AEEI's corporate counsel, would handle the negotiations for the repurchase of the Shares.

3  
4 95. In or about the period November, 2008-February 2009, Defendants AEEI, Brewer and Wilson  
5 attempted to buy Mr. Glassman's silence concerning their recklessness in not knowing Plaintiff was  
6 a CCCX shareholder. Accordingly, during that period, these defendants attempted to get Mr.  
7 Glassman to execute a settlement and release agreement whereby AEEI promised to pay Mr.  
8 Glassman \$75,000.00 to retire his shares, and maintain strict confidentiality about AEEI's  
9 negligence. Both Mr. Brewer and Mr. Wilson informed Mr. Glassman they were concerned that if  
10 AEEI's mistake in not accounting for Plaintiff's shares was disclosed and corrected, the public  
11 "float" would be greatly increased, resulting in shareholder dilution, and a decrease in AEEI's stock  
12 price. As such, both Defendants Wilson and Brewer informed Mr. Glassman they did not want to  
13 have to risk pique the ire of disgruntled shareholders, or have to deal with the Securities and  
14 Exchange Commission.

15  
16 96. In a series of email correspondences from Defendant Wilson during this period with Mr. Glassman  
17 and his attorney at the time, David Rees, Esq., reiterated AEEI's promise to repurchase Plaintiff's  
18 shares for \$75,000.00. These emails are attached hereto as Exhibit N.

19  
20 97. On or about January 30, 2009, Mr. Glassman received the draft of a Settlement and Release  
21 Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") from Defendant Wilson. The Settlement Agreement is  
22 attached hereto as Exhibit O.

23  
24 98. Mr. Glassman and his counsel noted that there were many onerous and unconscionable provisions  
25 in the Settlement Agreement that neither Brewer nor Wilson ever discussed with them.

1 99. Among others, Defendant Brewer's promise to repurchase the Shares from Plaintiff for \$75,000.00  
2 was no longer an unconditional obligation as agreed upon, but instead was now merely an option at  
3 AEEI's sole discretion to repurchase Plaintiff's Shares.

4  
5 100. The Settlement Agreement also attempted to change the status of Plaintiff's Shares from free-  
6 trading and unrestricted Shares to AEEI shares that were not only restricted, but also subject to  
7 stringent "lock-up" provisions which significantly limited the ability of Plaintiff to sell the Shares  
8 into the marketplace.

9  
10 101. Further, the Settlement Agreement contained a confidentiality provision designed to prevent Mr.  
11 Glassman from disclosing the agreement, and AEEI's negligence regarding their due diligence  
12 failure in accounting for Plaintiff's shares in the merger.

13  
14 102. Mr. Glassman refused to execute this unconscionable Settlement Agreement. When Mr.  
15 Glassman refused to sign this agreement, AEEI, Brewer and Wilson began to collude to deny  
16 Plaintiff of its lawful ownership of AEEI stock owed it as a result of the merger. This collusion  
17 transformed their mere negligence into a fraudulent scheme against Mr. Glassman.

18  
19 103. Defendants Brewer and Wilson thus abruptly "pivoted" away from their earlier  
20 acknowledgement of Gemrush's valid ownership of the Shares and its promise to repurchase  
21 them: Now, in an attempt to cover up their gross negligence, and thwart Mr. Glassman,  
22 Defendants Brewer and Wilson began to fraudulently claim that Gemrush was in fact not a valid  
23 and lawful owner of the Shares, and that Plaintiff's shares were "counterfeit" shares.

**CONTINUING FRAUD BY DEFENDANT CHRISTOPHER WILSON**

104. From on or about November 2009 and continuing to date, Defendant Wilson has orchestrated and effected the scheme to defraud Plaintiff of its lawful ownership of AEEI shares.

105. Such fraudulent actions by Defendant Wilson have included, *inter alia*, coordinating and directing the business and legal strategy of AEEI to thwart Plaintiff's rightful ownership of AEEI common stock, transmission of a highly disingenuous letter dated July 15, 2011 to Plaintiff's securities counsel (attached hereto as Exhibit Q). Mr. Wilson knew or was reckless in not knowing that the sum and substance of this letter was false and misleading.

106. Moreover, on or about January 4, Defendant Wilson sent a threatening and intimidating email to Mr. Glassman, while Wilson knew that Mr. Glassman was represented in this case. (attached hereto as Exhibit R). Mr. Wilson's email was an unseemly attempt to intimidate and dissuade Mr. Glassman and his attorney from continuing with this lawsuit. Mr. Wilson is currently the subject of a pending California State Bar investigation for ethical violations related, *inter alia*, to this email and other actions he undertook relating to AEEI and this case.

107. The July 15, 2011 letter from Defendant Wilson to plaintiff's securities counsel set forth reckless and/or intentionally false and misleading statements concerning Plaintiff's legitimate ownership of AEEI stock, including, *inter alia*, the false allegation that Plaintiff's CCCX stock was counterfeit.

108. Defendant Wilson's January 4, 2012 email to Plaintiff was intimidating and threatening to Plaintiff, and its counsel in both substance and tone, and intended to dissuade Plaintiff and its counsel from proceeding with this action, and occurred subsequent to the filing of this complaint



1 before this Court. Such an email was particularly unseemly and untoward coming from an  
2 officer of the court.

3  
4 109. Mr. Wilson is currently the subject of a pending California State Bar investigation for ethical  
5 violations relating to Defendant AEEI and this case.

6  
7 **DEFENDANT AEEI'S NON-DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL EVENTS RELATING TO**  
8 **PALINTIFF'S OWNERSHIP OF AEEI SHARES AND THIS LAWSUIT**  
9

10 110. From in our about 2009 to the present, Defendant AEEI has intentionally failed to file periodic  
11 reports with the Commission. Such reports would have disclosed the existence of Plaintiff as a  
12 shareholder, and accordingly, material revisions to AEEI's financial reports in general, and its  
13 capital structure in particular were never accomplished. Moreover, AEEI has to date  
14 intentionally failed to report to the Commission the existence of this lawsuit as a material event  
15 requiring public disclosure.

16  
17 111. Additionally, from at least on or about April, 2008 through the present, AEEI, under the control  
18 of defendants Wilson, Montague, Brewer, Byle, and Wilson, Haglund & Paulsen, directly and  
19 indirectly, failed to file or caused a failure to file with the Commission, in accordance with such  
20 rules and regulations that the Commission has prescribed as necessary and appropriate in the  
21 public interest and for the protection of investors, AEEI's annual and periodic reports on Forms  
22 10-Q and 10-K and annual proxy statements, and also failed to include in those reports such  
23 further material information, as was necessary to make the required statements, in light of the  
24 circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

25  
26 112. Additionally, from at least on or about April, 2008 through the present, AEEI, under the control  
27 of Montague, Brewer, Byle, Wilson, Cha, O'Brien, McManes, Drew, Weaver & Martin, directly  
28

1 and indirectly, failed to make and keep books, records, records and accounts, which in  
2 reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflected the transactions and dispositions of the assets of  
3 AEEI.

4  
5 113. Additionally, from at least on or about April, 2008 through the present, AEEI, under the control  
6 of Montague, Brewer, Byle, Wilson and Weaver & Martin, LLC, directly and indirectly, failed  
7 to devise and maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable  
8 assurances that transactions were recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial  
9 statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria  
10 applicable to such statements.

11  
12 114. Additionally, from on or about April, 2008 through on the present, Defendants AEEI, Wilson,  
13 Montague, Brewer, Byle, Cha, McManes, Wilson Haglund & Paulsen, and Weaver & Martin,  
14 LLC, directly and indirectly, falsified or caused to be falsified books, records, and accounts of  
15 AEEI.

16  
17 115. The non-disclosure of these materially significant events, and the failure by AEEI to create and  
18 maintain adequate procedures and controls necessary to detect and disclose such fraud, has  
19 resulted in continued fraud committed on AEEI shareholders, in addition to violating  
20 Commission rules and regulations.

21  
22 **DEFENDANT BRENT BREWER'S NON-DISCLOSED INSIDER TRADING**

23  
24 116. On or about April 16, 2008, while in possession of material, non-public information about the  
25 pending merger of AEEI and CCCX, Defendant Brent Brewer, then AEEI CEO and Chairman,  
26 privately purchased from AEEI 7,500,000 shares of common stock. Brewer knew about the  
27 pending merger since he was an active participant in this transaction.

1  
2 117. Mr. Brewer's insider purchase of AEEI represented 16% of the then outstanding AEEI common  
3 stock. Brewer paid only one-tenth of one cent (\$.001) per share-- at a time when AEEI was  
4 publicly trading at approximately twenty-six cents (\$.26) per share. Further, Defendant Brewer  
5 also failed to publicly disclose his insider purchase until one (1) year later, on April 16, 2009,  
6 when he filed a Form 3 with the SEC. A copy of this Form 3 is attached hereto as Exhibit N.  
7

8 **MR. GLASSMAN DISCOVERS THE FRAUD**  
9

10 118. July 31, 2011 Mr. Glassman learned from his counsel for the first time, *inter alia*, that  
11 Defendant AEEI and the other defendants had perpetrated a fraud against him. Until that time,  
12 Plaintiff had no cause to believe a fraud had been perpetrated upon him.  
13

14 119. On or about July 31, 2011, after Mr. Glassman had retained securities counsel, and counsel  
15 completed an investigation into this matter, Mr. Glassman, as a layperson and unsophisticated  
16 investor, did not discover, and in the exercise of reasonable due diligence could not have  
17 discovered the fraud Defendant AEEI and other defendants had committed against him.  
18

19 120. Indeed, because of the complicated corporate and securities machinations Defendant engaged in  
20 to deprive Plaintiff of its lawful ownership of AEEI shares, no reasonable due diligence by  
21 Plaintiff--or any reasonable investor of ordinary intelligence-- could have discovered the fraud  
22 until Plaintiff's counsel concluded its investigation on or about July 31, 2011.  
23

24 121. Moreover, as described herein, Defendant Wilson's actions had the deliberate effect of  
25 preventing Mr. Glassman from investigating this matter and discovering the fraud committed  
26 against him. As such, Defendant Wilson misled the Plaintiff, and took unfair advantage of him,  
27  
28

1 and intentionally kept Mr. Glassman from investigating—and discovering—the fraud perpetrated  
2 upon him.

3  
4 122. Accordingly, until on or about July 31, 2011, Plaintiff had no evidence of the possibility of  
5 fraud, and did not have, and in the exercise of reasonable due diligence could not have had  
6 notice of the fraud committed by AEEI against him regarding his securities.

7  
8 123. Subsequently, throughout the period from in or about February 2009 to the present, Gemrush  
9 has continuously requested AEEI and its representatives and agents to permit the transfer of the  
10 Shares into Gemrush's name and/or to pay it damages for AEEI's denial of Gemrush's lawful  
11 ownership and right to trade the shares it is entitled.

12  
13 124. To date, AEEI and its control persons have continued to fraudulently collude in "stonewalling"  
14 Plaintiff and preventing Plaintiff from obtaining lawful ownership of the Shares. Such  
15 stonewalling includes, *inter alia*, the refusal and blocking of Plaintiff's attempt to have his  
16 rightful ownership of AEEI shares transferred into certificated and street name form.

17  
18 125. During the time that AEEI has fraudulently stonewalled Plaintiff and refused to deliver Plaintiff  
19 its rightful ownership of AEEI shares so that Plaintiff could sell or otherwise dispose of them,  
20 AEEI stock has precipitously tumbled downward. As of December 9, 2011, AEEI common  
21 stock trades on the pink sheets at only \$.03 per share, and there is virtually no active market for  
22 the stock.

23  
24 **COUNT I**

25 **Negligence**

26  
27 **(Defendants AEEI, Brewer, Wilson, Montague, Byle, Wilson, Cha, McManes, O'Brien, Haglund**  
28 **& Paulsen, Quicksilver, Sinderman, Weaver & Martin, LLC.)**

1  
2 126. Plaintiff Gemrush incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation contained  
3 in paragraphs 1 to 125 as though fully set forth herein.  
4

5 127. Defendants breached their duties to the Plaintiff and acted negligently in failing to perform the  
6 necessary due diligence into the capital structure of CCCX that is usual and customary for  
7 corporate mergers, such as the Merger of CCCX into AEEI. Defendants also breached their  
8 duties to the Plaintiff and acted negligently by failing to perform the necessary due diligence to  
9 determine that Plaintiff was an existing CCCX shareholder, and therefore entitled to have its  
10 shares converted into AEEI shares and have such shares certificated and/or placed in street name  
11 ownership.  
12  
13

14  
15 128. Had Defendants performed such usual and customary due diligence, they would have, *inter alia*,  
16 obtained and examined the NOBO list of shareholders, and thus would have known, or  
17 reasonably should have known, that Plaintiff Gemrush was a lawful and valid CCCX  
18 shareholder, and therefore entitled to 1,000,000 AEEI common shares as a result of the  
19 Merger.  
20  
21

22  
23 129. Moreover, as a result of the Plan of Merger, and more specifically, section 31.1 of such plan,  
24 Plaintiff automatically and without any further action, became an AEEI shareholder entitled to a  
25 corresponding number of AEEI shares for each CCCX share it held.  
26  
27  
28

1 130. Had Defendants performed such usual and customary due diligence, they would have examined  
2 and reviewed the Plan of Merger and thus would have known, or reasonably should have  
3 known, that Plaintiff Gemrush was a lawful and valid CCCX shareholder, and therefore entitled  
4 to 1,000,000 AEEI common shares as a result of the Merger.  
5

6  
7 131. As a direct and proximate result of such negligence, Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be  
8 proven at trial, but in a sum in excess of \$3,000,000.00 (three million dollars), according to  
9 proof.  
10

11 **COUNT II**

12 **NEGLIGENCE**

13 **(Against defendant TD Ameritrade)**  
14

15 132. Plaintiff Gemrush incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation contained  
16 in paragraphs 1 to 131 as though fully set forth herein.  
17

18 133. The TD Ameritrade Letter provides, *inter alia*, that “the [CCCX] shares had cleared the legal  
19 review of the [CCCX] transfer agent at the point of transfer on December 12, 2007, and were, at  
20 that point, free trading shares.” (See Exhibit C).  
21

22  
23 134. Assuming, *arguendo*, that the TD Ameritrade Letter attached hereto as Exhibit C is untrue, and  
24 that Plaintiff’s CCCX shares had not in fact cleared the legal review of the CCCX transfer agent  
25 at the point of transfer on December 12, 2007, and were not at that point free trading shares,  
26  
27  
28

1 then accordingly, defendant TD Ameritrade did not perform the necessary due diligence which  
2 would have informed it of such facts.  
3

4  
5 135. Had Defendant TD Ameritrade performed such customary due diligence, it would have  
6 examined and reviewed the documents necessary to know that Plaintiff Gemrush was a lawful  
7 and valid CCCX shareholder.  
8

9  
10 136. As a direct and proximate result of such negligence, Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be  
11 proven at trial, but in a sum in excess of \$3,000,000.00 (three million dollars), according to  
12 proof.  
13

14  
15 **COUNT III**

16 **VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE**  
17 **ACT OF 1934 [15 U.S.C. 78j(b)] AND RULE 10b-5 [17 C.F.R. 240.10b-5] THEREUNDER**

18 **(Defendants AEEI, Wilson, Montague, Brewer, Byle, and Sinderman)**

19 137. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in  
20 paragraphs 1 through 136 as though fully et forth herein.  
21

22  
23 138. Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides that “[i]t shall be unlawful for  
24 any person, directly or indirectly, by the use of any means or instrumentality of interstate  
25 commerce or of the mails, or of any facility of any national securities exchange . . . (b) To use or  
26 employ, in connection with the purchase or sale of any security . . . any manipulative device or  
27  
28

1 contrivance in contravention of such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as  
2 necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.”  
3

4  
5 139. Rule 10b-5 promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 10(b)  
6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides that “[i]t shall be unlawful for any person,  
7 directly or indirectly, by the use of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce, or of  
8 the mails or of any facility of any national securities exchange, (a) To employ any device,  
9 scheme, or artifice to defraud, (b) To make any untrue statement of a material fact or to omit to  
10 state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the  
11 circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, or (c) To engage in any act,  
12 practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any  
13 person, in connection with the purchase or sale of any security.”  
14  
15

16  
17 140. From at least on or about April, 2008 through the present, Defendants AEEI, Montague, Brewer  
18 and Wilson, in connection with the purchase and sale of AEEI’s securities by Plaintiff Gemrush,  
19 directly and indirectly, by the use of the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of  
20 the mails, or of the facilities of a national securities exchange: employed devices, schemes and  
21 artifices to defraud; made untrue statements of material fact and omitted to state material facts  
22 necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they  
23 were made, not misleading; and engaged in acts, practices and course of business which  
24 operated or would operate as a fraud and deceit upon purchasers and sellers and prospective  
25 purchasers and sellers of such securities.  
26  
27  
28



1  
2 141. Defendants knew or were reckless in not knowing of the facts and circumstances described  
3 herein.  
4

5  
6 142. The knowledge of Brewer, Drew, Montague, Brewer, Byle and Wilson is imputed to AEEL.  
7

8 143. By reason of the activities described above, Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange  
9 Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].  
10

11  
12 144. As a proximate result of the misrepresentations, omissions, concealments and failures to  
13 disclose by these Defendants, Gemrush has been damaged in the amount of approximately  
14 \$3,000,000.00.  
15

16  
17 **COUNT IV**

18 **VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE**  
19 **ACT OF 1934 [15 U.S.C. 78j(b)] AND RULE 10b-5 [17 C.F.R. 240.10b-5] THEREUNDER**

20 **(Defendant Brewer)**

21  
22 145. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in  
23 paragraphs 1 through 144 as though fully set forth herein.  
24

25  
26 146. Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides that “[i]t shall be unlawful for  
27 any person, directly or indirectly, by the use of any means or instrumentality of interstate  
28

1 commerce or of the mails, or of any facility of any national securities exchange . . . (b) To use or  
2 employ, in connection with the purchase or sale of any security . . . any manipulative device or  
3 contrivance in contravention of such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as  
4 necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.”  
5

6  
7 147. Rule 10b-5 promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 10(b)  
8 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides that “[i]t shall be unlawful for any person,  
9 directly or indirectly, by the use of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce, or of  
10 the mails or of any facility of any national securities exchange, (a) To employ any device,  
11 scheme, or artifice to defraud, (b) To make any untrue statement of a material fact or to omit to  
12 state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the  
13 circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, or (c) To engage in any act,  
14 practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any  
15 person, in connection with the purchase or sale of any security.”  
16  
17  
18

19  
20 148. From at least on or about April, 2008 through the present, Defendant Brewer, in connection with  
21 his purchase of AEEI’s securities while in possession of material non-public information about  
22 the Merger, and his failure to timely and adequately disclose such purchase, directly and  
23 indirectly, by the use of the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, of the mails, or  
24 of the facilities of a national securities exchange: employed devices, schemes and artifices to  
25 defraud; made untrue statements of material fact and omitted to state material facts necessary in  
26 order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made,  
27  
28

1 not misleading; and engaged in acts, practices and course of business which operated or would  
2 operate as a fraud and deceit upon purchasers and sellers and prospective purchasers and sellers  
3 of such securities.  
4

5  
6 149. Defendant Brewer knew or was reckless in not knowing of the facts and circumstances  
7 described herein.  
8

9  
10 150. The knowledge of Brewer is imputed to AEEL.  
11

12 151. By reason of the activities described above, Defendant Brewer violated Section 10(b) of the  
13 Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].  
14

15  
16 152. As a proximate result of the misrepresentations, omissions, concealments and failures to  
17 disclose by Defendant Brewer, Plaintiff has been damaged in the amount of approximately  
18 \$3,000,000.00.  
19

20 **COUNT V**

21 **VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 20(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT**  
22 **(Defendants Brewer, Wilson, Drew, Wilson, Haglund & Paulsen, Byle, Cha, McManes, O'Brien,**  
23 **and Weaver & Martin)**  
24

25 153. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 152 as though fully set forth herein. This  
26 claim is asserted against the Individual Defendants.  
27  
28

1 154. Each of the following defendants acted as a controlling person of Defendant AEEI within the  
2 meaning of Section 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act as alleged herein: Brent Brewer,  
3 Christopher Wilson, Wilson, Haglund & Paulsen, John Montague, Steven Byle, Virginia Cha,  
4 Walter O'Brien, William McManes, Randy Drew, Weaver & Martin, (collectively, the  
5 "Controlling Person Defendants").

6  
7 155. By virtue of their high-level positions with Defendant AEEI, participation in and/or awareness  
8 of Defendant AEEI's operations and/or intimate knowledge of Defendant AEEI's fraudulent  
9 marketing and promotions and actual performance, each of the Control Person Defendants had  
10 the power to influence and control and did influence and control, directly or indirectly, the  
11 decision-making of Defendant AEEI, including the content and dissemination of the various  
12 statements which Plaintiff alleges are false and misleading. Each of the Control Person  
13 Defendants was provided with or had unlimited access to copies of Defendant AEEI's reports,  
14 press releases, public filings and other statements alleged by Plaintiffs to be misleading prior to  
15 and/or shortly after these statements were issued and had the ability to prevent the issuance of  
16 the statements or cause the statements to be corrected.

17  
18 156. In addition, each of the Control Person Defendants had direct and/or indirect involvement in the  
19 day-to-day operations of Defendant AEEI and, therefore, is presumed to have had the power to  
20 control or influence the particular transactions giving rise to the securities violations alleged  
21 herein, and exercised the same.

22  
23 157. As set forth above, AEEI and the Control Person Defendants each violated Section 10(b) and  
24 Rule 10b-5 by their acts and omissions as alleged in this Complaint. By virtue of their  
25 controlling positions, each of the Control Person Defendants is liable pursuant to Section 20(a)  
26 of the Exchange Act.

1 158. As a direct and proximate result of the Control Person Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs  
2 suffered damages in connection with the failure and refusal of AEEI to acknowledge Plaintiff's  
3 lawful and valid ownership of AEEI securities in an amount of approximately \$3,000,000.00.

4  
5 159. As a proximate result of the misrepresentations, omissions, concealments and failures to  
6 disclose by these Defendants, Gemrush has been damaged in the amount of approximately  
7 \$3,000,000.00.

8  
9  
10 **COUNT VI**

11 **Common Law Fraud**

12 **(Defendants AEEI, Wilson, Brewer, Montague, Byle, Drew, Sinderman, Quicksilver, Weaver and**  
13 **Martin, Cha, McManes, and O'Brien)**

14  
15 160. Paragraphs 1 through 159 are re-alleged and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full  
16 herein.

17  
18 161. During the period from in or about February 2009 and continuing through the present,  
19 Defendants AEEI, Brewer, Wilson, Montague, Byle, Sinderman, Quicksilver, Weaver and  
20 Martin, Cha, McManes, and O'Brien and each of them intentionally engaged in a fraudulent  
21 scheme to deny Plaintiff its valid and legal ownership of AEEI common shares it was entitled to  
22 receive as a result of the Merger.

23  
24 162. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that defendants, and each of them, had no  
25 intention to acknowledge Plaintiff as a lawful shareowner of AEEI common stock, or permit  
26 him to receive possession of his rightful ownership of AEEI shares.

163. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that these defendants, and each of them, failed and refused to deliver Plaintiff AEEI shares for the specific purpose of depriving plaintiff of its lawful and valid ownership of AEEI Shares it was entitled to receive as a result of the Merger, and to otherwise defraud plaintiff, all with malice toward plaintiff. □ Plaintiff has been injured by the total loss of the value of its CCCX Shares (and thus AEEI shares), and an inability to sell these shares, or otherwise realize their value. Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages in the amount of \$3,000,000.00 as a result of the fraudulent acts and omissions of these defendants.

164. These defendants acts and omissions acts were malicious, fraudulent and oppressive, justifying an award of punitive damages of \$1,000,000.00 so that defendants and each of them will not engage in such conduct in the future and to make an example of them.

## COUNT VII

### Common Law Fraud

#### (Defendant Brewer)

165. Paragraphs 1 through 164 are re-alleged and incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein.

166. On or about April 16, 2008, Defendant Brewer intentionally engaged in a fraudulent scheme by purchasing 7,500,000 shares of common stock of AEEI while in possession of material, non-public information about the Merger.

167. Further, from on or about April 16, 2008 to on or about April 16, 2009, Defendant Brewer intentionally engaged in a fraudulent scheme by failing to disclose his insider purchase until April 16, 2009.

1  
2 168. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that as a result of Brewer's fraudulent  
3 conduct, Plaintiff has been injured and seeks compensatory damages in the amount of  
4 \$3,000,000.00 as a result of the fraudulent acts of Defendant Brewer.

5  
6 169. Brewer's acts and omissions acts were malicious, fraudulent and oppressive, justifying an award  
7 of punitive damages of \$1,000,000.00 so that Brewer will not engage in such conduct in the  
8 future and to make an example of him.

9  
10 **COUNT VIII**

11 **Conversion**

12 **(Against Defendant AEEI)**

13  
14 170. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges and repeats paragraphs 1 through 169 as if set forth fully herein.

15  
16 171. At all times herein mentioned, and in particular, since in or about August 2007, Plaintiff  
17 Gemrush was and still is a valid CCCX shareholder, and entitled to possession or recompense  
18 for his Shares.

19  
20 172. Gemrush purchased the Shares for valuable consideration, had no notice of any adverse claim to  
21 the Shares, and took possession and control of the Certificate relating to the Shares.

22  
23 173. Gemrush is the lawful owner of the Shares as it is a "protected purchaser" under Uniform  
24 Commercial Code Article 8-303 codified at 810 ILCS 5/8-303) (the "Code"). As a "protected  
25 purchaser" under the Code, Gemrush owns its interest in the Shares free of any adverse claim.

26  
27 174. In or about April, 2008, Defendant AEEI took the above-mentioned Shares from Plaintiff's  
28 possession and converted the same to its own use.

1  
2 175. From in or about April, 2008 to the present, Plaintiff has demanded the immediate return of the  
3 Shares, but Defendant AEEI has to date failed and refused, and continues to fail and refuse to  
4 return the Shares to Plaintiff.

5  
6 176. As a proximate result of Defendant's conversion of the Shares, Plaintiff has been unable to take  
7 possession of the Shares and to sell or otherwise dispose of the Shares, and suffered the  
8 following damages which are the natural, reasonable, and proximate results of the conversion:  
9 \$3,000,000.00.

10  
11 177. The aforementioned acts of Defendant AEEI were willful, wanton, malicious, and oppressive,  
12 were undertaken with the intent to defraud, and justify the awarding of exemplary and punitive  
13 damages in the amount of \$1,000,000.00.

14  
15 **COUNT IX**

16 **Breach of Contract**

17 **(Defendant AEEI)**

18  
19 178. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges and repeats paragraphs 1 through 177, as though fully set forth  
20 herein.

21  
22 179. The Merger Plan provided, *inter alia*, that Plaintiff, as a CCCX shareholder, was entitled to  
23 receive one (1) share of AEEI common stock for every one (1) share of CCCX common stock  
24 owned by Plaintiff.

25  
26 180. Plaintiff has performed all of the conditions, covenants and promises required by it to be  
27 performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Merger Plan, by being a lawful  
28 and valid shareholder of CCCX.



1  
2 181. Defendant AEEI breached its agreement with Plaintiff by failing and refusing to perform its  
3 obligation to convert Plaintiff's CCCX Shares to AEEI Shares, as required in the Merger Plan.  
4

5 182. As a result of the breach by AEEI in its obligation to Plaintiff pursuant to the Merger to convert  
6 Plaintiff's CCCX Shares to AEEI shares, the sum of \$3,000,000.00 is now due, owing, and  
7 unpaid to Plaintiff. Demand has been made on Defendant AEEI, for repayment but AEEI has  
8 failed and refused and continues to fail and refuse, to repay Plaintiff's damages from AEEI's  
9 failure to convert Plaintiff's CCCX Shares to AEEI Shares.  
10

11 183. Defendant AEEI has therefore breached its agreement with Plaintiff, who has been damaged  
12 thereby in the sum of \$3,000,000.00 plus interest at the legal rate according to proof.  
13

#### 14 **COUNT X**

#### 15 **Conspiracy**

16 **(Defendants AEEI, Wilson, Brewer, Montague, Byle, Quicksilver, Sinderman, Cha, McManes,**  
17 **O'Brien, Wilson, Haglund & Paulsen, and Weaver & Martin)**  
18

19 184. Plaintiff hereby incorporates, repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 183, as if fully set forth  
20 herein.  
21

22 185. Defendants American Environmental Energy, Inc. ("AEEI"), John Montague, Brent Brewer,  
23 Quicksilver Sock Transfer, L.L.C., Weaver & Martin, L.L.C., Christopher Wilson; Wilson,  
24 Haglund & Paulsen, P.C., Virginia Cha, Steven Byle, Walter O'Brien, William McManes,  
25 Malone Bailey, L.L.P, Alan Sinderman, TD Ameritrade Inc. (together, the "Defendants") had an  
26 implicit, covert agreement to defraud Plaintiff, and to misappropriate Plaintiff's Shares and  
27 engaged in planning to effect this wrongful misappropriation of the Shares, and to otherwise  
28

1 deny and prevent Plaintiff's lawful ownership and possession of AEEI Shares it was entitled to  
2 receive as a result of the Merger.

3  
4 186. The Defendants and each of them agreed with each other to defraud Plaintiff, and  
5 misappropriate the Shares intended for this misappropriation to occur, each Defendant played a  
6 substantial role in defrauding of Plaintiff and the wrongful misappropriation of Plaintiff's  
7 Shares and each Defendant intended that the fraud and the wrongful misappropriation of the  
8 Shares be committed.

9  
10 187. As result of this unlawful conspiracy, Plaintiff is entitled to punitive damages in the sum of  
11 \$1,000,000.

12  
13 **COUNT XI**

14 **Breach of Fiduciary Duty**

15 **(Against Defendants AEEI, Wilson, Brewer, and AEEI Directors Montague, Brewer, Byle,**  
16 **O'Brien, Cha, McManes,)**

17  
18 188. Plaintiff hereby incorporates, repeats, and realleges paragraphs 1 through 187, as if fully set  
19 forth herein.

20  
21 189. Defendants AEEI, Wilson, Brewer, and AEEI Directors Montague, Brewer, Byle, O'Brien, Cha,  
22 McManes, and each of them, were, at all times relevant to this action, were fiduciaries to  
23 Plaintiff.

24  
25 190. These Defendants, and each of them, breached their fiduciary duty to Plaintiff by not returning  
26 the Shares to Plaintiff, as well as fraudulently and/or negligently misrepresenting material facts  
27 about AEEI and the legal status of Plaintiff's Shares.

1 191. These Defendants, and each of them also breached their fiduciary duty to Plaintiff by failing to  
2 exercise reasonable due diligence in investigating Plaintiff Gemrush's ownership of the Shares  
3 prior to and subsequent to the Merger, and by engaging in a fraudulent scheme to deprive  
4 Plaintiff of his ownership of AEEI shares.

5  
6 192. As result of their breaches of fiduciary duty to Plaintiff, these Defendants generated profit for  
7 AEEI at Plaintiff's expense in an amount to be shown according to the proof at the time of trial,  
8 but at least \$3,000,000.00.

9  
10 **COUNT XII**  
11 **Breach of Fiduciary Duty**  
12 **(Defendant Brewer)**

13 193. Plaintiff hereby incorporates, repeats, and realleges paragraphs 1 through 192, as if fully set  
14 forth herein.

15  
16 194. Defendant Brewer was, at all times relevant to this action, a fiduciary to Plaintiff.

17  
18 195. Defendant Brewer breached his fiduciary duty to Plaintiff by purchasing shares of AEEI at an  
19 unconscionably low inside price while in possession of material non-public information about  
20 the Merger, and failing to disclose such insider purchase until one (1) year subsequent.

21  
22 196. As result of his breach of fiduciary duty to Plaintiff, Defendant Brewer generated profit for  
23 himself at Plaintiff's and AEEI's expense in an amount to be shown according to the proof at  
24 the time of trial, but at least \$3,000,000.00.

25  
26  
27 **COUNT XIII**  
28

**Promissory Estoppel**

**(Defendant AEEI)**

197. Plaintiff Gemrush incorporates by reference and re-allege each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 to 196, as though fully set forth herein.

198. As detailed herein, Defendant AEEI through Defendant Wilson made clear and unambiguous written and verbal promises and representations to Mr. Glassman that Gemrush was a valid shareholder, and that AEEI would repurchase the Shares from Gemrush.

199. Defendant AEEI's unambiguously and intentionally promised to acknowledge Gemrush as an AEEI shareholder, as clearly evidenced by the Plan of Merger, the Settlement Agreement, and the January 30, 2009 email from Defendant Wilson.

200. Those promises and representations were critical to Gemrush making its decision to hold and not trade its Shares, or to proceed with legal remedies against AEEI and other Defendants regarding the Shares.

201. Plaintiff reasonably and foreseeably relied on those promises and representations of Defendant AEEI and Defendant Wilson as to its entitlement to the Shares.

202. Gemrush suffered financial injury as a result of its reliance on those promises and representations by Defendants AEEI and Wilson in that they have not yet received either compensation for their Shares, or the Shares themselves.

1 203. Wherefore, Plaintiff Gemrush demands judgment against Defendants in the amount of  
2 \$3,000,000.00.  
3

4  
5  
6 **COUNT XIV**

7 **Breach of Duty of Good Faith and Fair Dealing**

8 **(Defendants AEEI, Wilson, Brewer, Byle, Cha, McManes, O'Brien, Malone & Bailey, Weaver &**  
9 **Martin, Sinderman, and Quicksilver)**  
10

11 204. Plaintiff hereby reincorporates, realleges and repeats paragraphs 1 through 203 as if fully set  
12 forth herein.  
13

14  
15 205. As a result of Gemrush being a valid AEEI shareholder pursuant to the Merger, these Defendants  
16 were charged with a duty to deal with Plaintiff in good faith and refrain from any act which  
17 knowingly or willfully might negatively impact Plaintiff, including, but not limited to, preventing  
18 Plaintiff's CCCX shares from being lawfully converted to AEEI shares, and making adequate  
19 disclosure about the Merger and related transactions in Exchange Act reports filed with the  
20 Commission.  
21

22  
23 206. By virtue of the trust and confidence placed in them, and the transactions thereto, such  
24 Defendants owed the duty of the utmost good faith, trust and loyalty to the Plaintiff and were  
25 duty bound not to misuse, deceive or otherwise engage in inappropriate acts or omissions.  
26  
27  
28

1 207. By engaging in such self dealing and dishonesty, all such Defendants breached the duty of good  
2 faith and fair dealing with the Plaintiff to advance their own improper business objectives.  
3

4  
5 208. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct described herein, all such Defendants breached  
6 their duties to the Plaintiff, and in so doing so generated profit for themselves at Plaintiff  
7 expense in an amount to be shown according to the proof at the time of trial, but at least  
8 \$3,000,000.00.  
9

10 **COUNT XV**

11 **Breach of Duty of Good Faith and Fair Dealing**  
12 **(Defendant Brewer)**  
13

14 209. Plaintiff hereby reincorporates, realleges and repeats paragraphs 1 through 208, as if fully set  
15 forth herein.  
16

17  
18 210. As a result of Defendant Brewer being a fiduciary to Plaintiff and the CEO and Chairman of  
19 AEEI, he was charged with a duty to deal with Plaintiff in good faith and refrain from any act  
20 which knowingly or willfully might negatively impact Plaintiff, including, but not limited to  
21 purchasing AEEI shares while in possession of material non-public information about the Merger  
22 at an unconscionably low price, and failing to make timely or adequate disclosure about his  
23 insider purchase of AEEI stock in Exchange Act reports filed with the SEC.  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 211. By virtue of the trust and confidence placed in him, and the transactions thereto, Defendant  
2 Brewer owed the duty of the utmost good faith, trust and loyalty to the Plaintiff and was duty  
3 bound not to misuse, deceive or otherwise engage in inappropriate acts or omissions.  
4

5  
6 212. By engaging in such self dealing and dishonesty, Defendants breached the duty of good faith and  
7 fair dealing with the Plaintiff to advance his own improper business objectives.  
8  
9

10 213. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct described herein, Defendant Brewer breached his  
11 duties to the Plaintiff, and in so doing so generated profit for himself at Plaintiff's expense in an  
12 amount to be shown according to the proof at the time of trial, but at least \$3,000,000.00.  
13  
14

15 **COUNT XVI**

16  
17 **VIOLATION OF THE ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS**  
18 **PRACTICES ACT, 815 ILCS 505/1, *ET SEQ.***

19 **(Defendants AEEI, Wilson, Montague, Brewer, Byle, Cha, McManes, O'Brien, Quicksilver,**  
20 **Sinderman, Malone & Bailey, Weaver & Martin)**  
21

22 214. Plaintiff incorporates, repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 212 as if set forth fully herein.  
23

24 215. The Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.*,  
25 prohibits fraudulent and deceptive business acts or practices.  
26  
27  
28

1 216. Plaintiff Gemrush is informed and believes and thereon alleges that these Defendants engaged in  
2 dishonest and deceptive actions during the course of their dealings with Plaintiff.  
3

4  
5 217. The conduct of these Defendants, as alleged above, constitutes an unfair business practice as that  
6 term is defined in the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, in that  
7 Defendants' business practices offend established public policy and were immoral, unethical,  
8 oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to Plaintiff.  
9

10  
11 218. These Defendants' acts and practices as described above also deceived, and had a tendency to  
12 deceive Plaintiff and constitute a fraudulent business act or practice.  
13

14  
15 219. Plaintiff is entitled to the relief available under 815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.*  
16

17 220. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendants' unlawful unfair, and fraudulent conduct, as  
18 herein above alleged, Defendants obtained an improper benefit in the form of profits gained from  
19 their above-described fraudulent scheme.  
20

21  
22 221. Pursuant to the Business and Professions Code, the Court has the power to order restitution  
23 and/or disgorgement of all sums paid by Plaintiff.  
24

25  
26 **COUNT XVII**  
27  
28



**VIOLATION OF THE ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS  
PRACTICES ACT, 815 ILCS 505/1, *ET SEQ.***

**(Defendant Brewer)**

222. Plaintiff incorporates, repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 through 221, as if set forth fully herein.

223. The Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.*, prohibits fraudulent and deceptive business acts or practices.

224. Plaintiff Gemrush is informed and believes and thereon alleges Defendant Brewer engaged in dishonest and deceptive actions during the course of their dealings with Plaintiff.

225. The conduct of these Defendants, as set forth above, constitute an unfair business practice as that term is defined in the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, in that Defendant Brewer's business practices offend established public policy and were immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to Plaintiff.

226. Defendant Brewer's acts and practices as described above also deceived, and had a tendency to deceive Plaintiff and constitute a fraudulent business act or practice.

227. Plaintiff is entitled to the relief available under 815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.*

228. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendant Brewer's unlawful unfair, and fraudulent conduct, as herein above alleged, Defendants obtained an improper benefit in the form of profits gained from their above-described fraudulent scheme.

1  
2 229. Pursuant to the Illinois Business and Professions Code, the Court has the power to order  
3 restitution and/or disgorgement of all sums paid by Plaintiff.  
4

5  
6 **COUNT XVIII**  
7 **Constructive Trust**  
8 **(Defendant AEEI)**  
9

10 230. Plaintiff hereby incorporates, repeats, and realleges paragraphs 1 through 229, as if fully set forth  
11 herein.  
12

13  
14 231. As a proximate result of the Defendant AEEI's fraudulent misrepresentations, fraudulent  
15 schemes, and otherwise wrongful conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiff has been damaged in the  
16 amount to be shown according to the proof at the time of trial, but at least \$3,000,000.00.  
17

18  
19 232. By reason of the fraudulent and otherwise wrongful manner in which the Defendant AEEI has  
20 obtained any alleged right, claim or interest in and to Plaintiff's Shares, Defendant AEEI has and  
21 had no legal or equitable right, claim or interest therein, but, instead, Defendant AEEI is an  
22 involuntary trustee holding said property and profits thereby in constructive trust for Plaintiff,  
23 with the duty to convey the same to Plaintiff forthwith.  
24

25  
26 **COUNT XIX**  
27 **Specific Performance**  
28

**(Defendant AEEI)**

233. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 to 232 as though fully set forth herein.

234. The consideration Plaintiff paid for the CCCX Shares was fairly bargained for and paid, and Plaintiff's CCCX Shares were validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

235. Plaintiff was lawfully entitled to own and receive 1,000,000 shares of AEEI free trading common stock as a result of the Merger. Plaintiff is now lawfully entitled to own and receive 1,500,000 AEEI free trading shares as a result of the Stock Split.

236. Plaintiff has not received, and Defendant AEEI has breached its obligation and refused to deliver, Plaintiff's 1,500,000 free trading shares of AEEI common stock.

237. Plaintiff has fully performed all conditions, covenants, and promises to be performed on the part of Plaintiff to lawfully own and receive the 1,500,000 AEEI free trading shares of common stock.

238. The act of transferring to Plaintiff its 1,500,000 shares of free trading common stock on the part of Defendant AEEI is unique and, therefore, Plaintiff may have no other adequate remedy at law.

1 239. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to specific performance of its lawful ownership of 1,500,000  
2 free trading shares of AEEI common stock, and a stock certificate representing its ownership  
3 thereof.  
4

5  
6 **COUNT XX**

7 **Declaratory Judgment**

8 **(Defendant AEEI)**  
9

10 240. Plaintiff Gemrush repeats and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 238, as if fully set forth herein.  
11

12  
13 241. Defendant AEEI has claimed that Plaintiff is not a valid AEEI shareholder entitled to ownership  
14 of 1,5000,000 shares of free-trading AEEI common stock, nor possession of a valid Certificate  
15 thereof, and that Plaintiff's CCCX certificate (attached hereto as Exhibit A) is counterfeit.  
16

17  
18 242. An actual, present and justifiable controversy has arisen between Plaintiff Gemrush and  
19 Defendant AEEI concerning Gemrush's lawful right to ownership and possession of the Shares  
20 and a valid AEEI Certificate.  
21

22  
23 243. Gemrush seeks declaratory judgment from this Court that it is the lawful owner of 1,500,000  
24 shares of free-trading, unrestricted common stock of AEEI, and is entitled to receive a physical  
25 certificate for these Shares.  
26  
27  
28

1 244. Gemrush respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment according to the declaratory relief  
2 sought herein and award Gemrush its costs in this action.  
3

4  
5 245. **WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Gemrush prays for:**  
6

7 A. On Counts I--XXI, an award of compensatory damages in the amount of  
8 \$3,000,000.00;

9 B. On Counts VI, VII, VIII and X, an award of punitive and exemplary damages  
10 in the amount of \$1,000,000.00;

11 C. As to Count XVIII, the imposition of a constructive trust against Defendant  
12 AEEI;  
13

14 D. Declaratory judgment from this Court that Gemrush is the lawful owner of  
15 1,500,000 shares of free-trading, unrestricted common stock of AEEI, and is  
16 entitled to receive a physical certificate for these Shares.

17 E. Specific performance of the issuance by AEEI to Gemrush of a valid certificate  
18 representing 1,500,000 free trading unrestricted common stock of AEEI;

19 F. An award of the costs (including reasonable attorney's fees) and disbursements  
20 associated with the bringing of this action; and

21 G. An award of such other and further relief as this Court deems just and  
22 appropriate.  
23

24 SIGNATURES TO FOLLOW

25 \*\*\*\*\*  
26  
27  
28

**EXHIBIT F**

AEEI Articles of Merger & Plan of Merger; and AEEI Form 8-K dated October 6, 2008.

**EXHIBIT G**

Chart: From Issuer to Investor: The Path of Securities held in "Street Name"

**EXHIBIT H**

Chart: From Issuer to Investor: The Path of CCCX Securities held by Plaintiff Gemrush in "Street Name":  
AEEI's Due Diligence Failure

**EXHIBIT I**

Chart: How Companies Obtain NOBO Lists

**EXHIBIT J**

Standard NOBO Request Form, Broadridge

**EXHIBIT K**

Standard Due Diligence Checklist for Mergers: Capital Stock.  
(Source: "Best Practices Memorandum", Ellenoff, Grossman & Schole, LLP, New York, N.Y. (Dec. 2006)

**EXHIBIT L**

Due Diligence Process For Reverse Mergers. (Source: L. Anthony, Esq., Legal & Compliance, LLC.)

**EXHIBIT M**

Chart: How Defendant AEEI Could Have Obtained CCCX NOBO List

**EXHIBIT N**

Emails from Defendant Christopher Wilson to Plaintiff

**EXHIBIT O**

Draft Settlement & Release Agreement

**EXHIBIT P**

Defendant Brewer's April 16, 2009 Form 3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission

**EXHIBIT Q**

Defendant Wilson's July 15, 2011 letter

**EXHIBIT R:**

Defendant Wilson's January 4, 2012 email

February 3, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

  
Seth A. Kaplan

Counsel to Plaintiff Super Pawn Jewelry & Loan,  
LLC, d/b/a Gemrush

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## **INDEX TO EXHIBITS**

### **EXHIBIT A**

AEEI Merger Agreement and Plan of Merger dated April 16, 2008, Section 1.02

### **EXHIBIT B**

The Conscious Company Common Stock Certificate  
Owned by Plaintiff Gemrush

### **EXHIBIT C**

Letter from Defendant TD Ameritrade to Plaintiff dated July 27, 2011

### **EXHIBIT D**

Plaintiff Gemrush's TD Ameritrade Account Statements evidencing beneficial ownership of 1,000,000  
shares of CCCX common stock. (December 2007, January 2007, March 2008, April 2008)

### **EXHIBIT E**

The Conscious Company: Name Change to AEEI

1 **EXHIBIT F**

2 AEEI Articles of Merger & Plan of Merger; and AEEI Form 8-K dated October 6, 2008.

3 **EXHIBIT G**

4 Chart: From Issuer to Investor: The Path of Securities held in "Street Name"

5 **EXHIBIT H**

6 Chart: From Issuer to Investor: The Path of CCCX Securities held by Plaintiff Gemrush in "Street Name":  
7 AEEI's Due Diligence Failure

8 **EXHIBIT I**

9 Chart: How Companies Obtain NOBO Lists

10 **EXHIBIT J**

11 Standard NOBO Request Form, Broadridge

12 **EXHIBIT K**

13 Standard Due Diligence Checklist for Mergers: Capital Stock.  
14 (*Source: "Best Practices Memorandum", Ellenoff, Grossman & Schole, LLP, New York, N.Y. (Dec. 2006)*)

15 **EXHIBIT L**

16 Due Diligence Process For Reverse Mergers. (*Source: L. Anthony, Esq., Legal & Compliance, LLC.*)

17 **EXHIBIT M**

18 Chart: How Defendant AEEI Could Have Obtained CCCX NOBO List

19 **EXHIBIT N**

20 Emails from Defendant Christopher Wilson to Plaintiff

21 **EXHIBIT O**

22 Draft Settlement & Release Agreement

23 **EXHIBIT P**

24 Defendant Brewer's April 16, 2009 Form 3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission

25 **EXHIBIT Q**

26 Defendant Wilson's July 15, 2011 letter

27 **EXHIBIT R:**

28 Defendant Wilson's January 4, 2012 email